



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

HAVANA MEETING

Cuba and the United Arab Republic are making plans for a meeting of the world's underdeveloped lands. The parley is planned for next September in Havana, capital of Cuba. Only underdeveloped lands that are members of the United Nations are being invited to the Havana get-together.

CHEMICALS ON DISPLAY

An interesting exhibit of chemicals plus a number of new man-made substances will be held in the Commerce Department in Washington, D. C., from February 15 through March 11. About 16 American chemical and related firms are showing off some of their latest products during this event.

ONE-TEACHER SCHOOLS

The one-room schoolhouse with only one teacher is gradually passing into history. Even so, the U. S. Office of Education says we still have around 25,000 of these schools in operation throughout the nation.

ENGLISH FOR ARGENTINES

Argentina's elementary school pupils will soon study English as one of their regular subjects. Officials of the Latin American country have decided to offer English in all elementary schools to help cement closer ties between their nation and the United States.

GENERAL ON THE SPOT

General Maurice Challe, 54, is the top French commander in strife-torn Algeria. He not only has the difficult task of continuing in efforts to crush the Algerian rebellion against France, but also the job of preventing uprisings against Paris by French settlers living in the North African land. The French there are bitter because they fear President Charles de Gaulle will grant freedom to Algeria, thus endangering their positions of power and



Generals Challe (front) and Massu

influence in the North African country.

The hero and leader of French settlers in their quarrel with Paris is General Jacques Massu. Formerly a military commander in Algiers, chief city in the North African land, he was ousted from that post a short time ago.

(For additional story on the French-Algerian problem, see page 4.)



PRESIDENT SUKARNO discusses Indonesian political issues with his people

Indonesia Under Stress

Communist Threat Seems to Be Receding, but Government Of Asian Country Still Faces Tough Problems

ON February 16, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev is scheduled to embark on a trip to southeastern Asia. He is expected to spend about 10 days in the island nation of Indonesia. He will also stop briefly in India, and may make a side trip to Burma.

In his talks with President Sukarno of Indonesia, the Russian Premier will presumably stress the theme of peace and friendship as he has done in his visits to the United States and other lands. He may also try to patch up the widening rift between Indonesia and Russia's ally, Red China.

Island chain. Approaching the Indonesian capital of Djakarta by plane, Mr. Khrushchev will observe below him a patchwork of cultivated fields, jagged mountains with active volcanos, palm-girded coast lines, and great stretches of blue sea. As a mid-winter change from the frigid, snow-covered landscape surrounding Moscow, the Soviet leader will find Indonesia attractive with its 80-degree temperature and its green terrain, well watered at this season by the monsoons.

Indonesia's 3,000 islands constitute the largest archipelago in the world. Extending from near Malaya almost

to Australia, they have a land area of 580,000 square miles—about the size of the United States east of the Mississippi River. But with many parts separated by large expanses of sea, Indonesia would—if placed on North America—extend from California to Bermuda, far out in the Atlantic.

The islands' 87,000,000 people make Indonesia the second largest non-communist nation in Asia (only India is bigger). Approximately 58,000,000 persons live on Java alone. Other major islands include Sumatra, the Lesser Sundas, Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo), Celebes, and the Moluccas.

Within the island group are also British territories in Borneo and a Portuguese colony on the eastern half of Timor. New Guinea is under Dutch and Australian control, but Indonesia lays claim to the Dutch-ruled area.

People & resources. Most natives of Indonesia are short, brown-skinned people, with black hair and dark eyes. About 90% of them adhere to the Moslem religion. Approximately 2,500,000 people of Chinese descent also live in Indonesia.

Small-scale farming is the principal occupation in rural areas. Rice, corn,

(Continued on page 6)

Nation Prepares For 1960 Voting

Initial Moves in Long Process Of Selecting Candidates Have Already Begun

FOREIGN observers are often puzzled by the way in which our people go about the job of choosing a man for one of the world's highest governmental posts—the U. S. Presidency. They look upon the American election procedure as confusing; and, in many respects, it is.

On the other hand, its basic principles are easy to grasp. Selection of a President involves 2 major steps:

(1) *Nomination contests.* These occur within the political parties, and their purpose is the naming of Democratic and Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

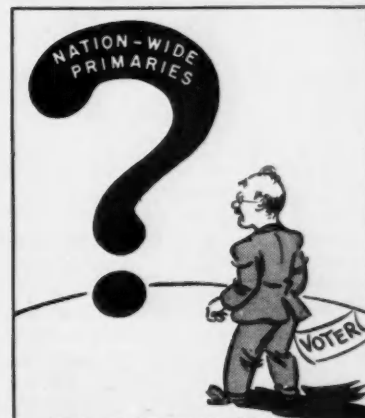
(2) *Final election race.* After candidates are chosen, the 2 parties struggle against each other—seeking victory in the general election that takes place in November.

At present, the nominating process for the 1960 campaign is under way. It will be completed at 2 great national conventions this summer. Democrats are to gather in Los Angeles on July 11, and Republicans will meet in Chicago on July 25.

In certain election years, both parties go through heated contests for the Presidential nominations. This is not true, however, of 1960. While there is keen competition among several prospective Democratic candidates, it is generally agreed that Vice President Richard Nixon will become the Republican standard-bearer.

Official selection of Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees will be made by majority votes of delegates at the national conventions. These delegates for each party are to be named, in the next several months, on a state-by-state basis. The Republican and Democratic national organizations have announced how many will represent each state and territorial possession. In general, states with

(Concluded on page 2)



THIS IS a debatable question

Political Races

(Concluded from page 1)

the largest populations are to send the most delegates.

The GOP convention will have 1,331 delegates in all—each with 1 vote. The number of votes at the Democratic gathering will total 1,521, but states may send 2 delegates per vote if they so desire.

How do Democrats and Republicans in the various states choose their national convention delegates?

There is no uniform procedure. Probably no 2 states have exactly the same systems. Principal ways in which delegates are chosen, though, may be described as follows:

(1) *State conventions.* Under this system, both parties hold meetings in which political leaders from all sections of the state gather to choose

some of these people are elected in primaries while others are named at state meetings.

Conventions of varying types are to be held in about 40 states and territorial possessions this year. Primaries of one kind or another will be held in 17 states and the District of Columbia.

What is a "preference primary"?

It is one in which the names of prospective Presidential candidates can be placed on the ballot, so that voters will have a direct opportunity to express their preference. Nine states and the District will hold such primaries in 1960. In some cases, but not all, state delegates to the national convention are bound by law to support the winner of the preference poll.

In a number of states where party voters elect their convention delegates through primaries, the prospective delegates pledge in advance that they will favor specific individuals as Presi-

(2) Should a uniform system of Presidential primaries be established for the nation as a whole?

Let's look at these issues separately.

• **The significance of present-day primaries:** Senator Kennedy regards them as extremely important. He says that any serious contender for the Presidential nomination should enter some primaries. This, he believes, is the best way for a would-be candidate to put his views before the people and to demonstrate his ability as a campaigner.

It is also pointed out that a good showing in the primaries can boost a contender's prestige and thus help him gain support even in states where no such elections are held.

Former President Harry Truman holds a different opinion. He says: "Presidential primaries don't mean a thing . . . as you will find out at the convention."

Senator Stuart Symington tends to agree with Mr. Truman. He argues

Presidential candidates is too confusing, and it is not sufficiently democratic. In most of the states, delegates to national conventions are chosen at state or district meetings of political leaders and bosses. Rank-and-file citizens have practically no voice in the selection of delegates, and thus they have almost no part in the nomination of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates.

"As to Presidential primaries that are now held: They are so thinly scattered—and they operate under such widely differing rules—that their usefulness is limited. Moreover, how can these contests really be of great value when certain leading Presidential contenders won't even take part?"

"The nation needs to create a system of Presidential primaries that work uniformly in every state and territorial possession—primaries which all prospective candidates would be required to enter. These contests might be used in either of 2 ways: (1) They could become the sole means of choosing national convention delegates, or (2) they could replace the conventions as a method of nominating party standard-bearers.

"In either case, the new system would give the general public far more voice than it now has in the selection of party nominees, and would reduce the political bosses' power over this process. It would therefore represent a step in the direction of more democratic government."

Opponents of this viewpoint reply:

"The present nominating system is not so complex as its critics maintain. For each party, there is a clear-cut arrangement within every state. If voters take time to learn what this setup is, they can influence the selection of convention delegates—regardless of what method is used.

"If the selection is made at state or district conventions, for example, people can and should take part in the local meetings where delegates to these conventions are chosen.

"Actually, Presidential primaries haven't done very well in bringing citizens to the polls. As a general rule, says Adlai Stevenson, only about 25% of the qualified voters cast ballots in these contests.

"It is true that Presidential nominations today are mainly in the hands of party leaders. But these leaders cannot ignore the wishes of the general public. 'Professional politicians' in each party know that they can win elections *only* if popular candidates are nominated.

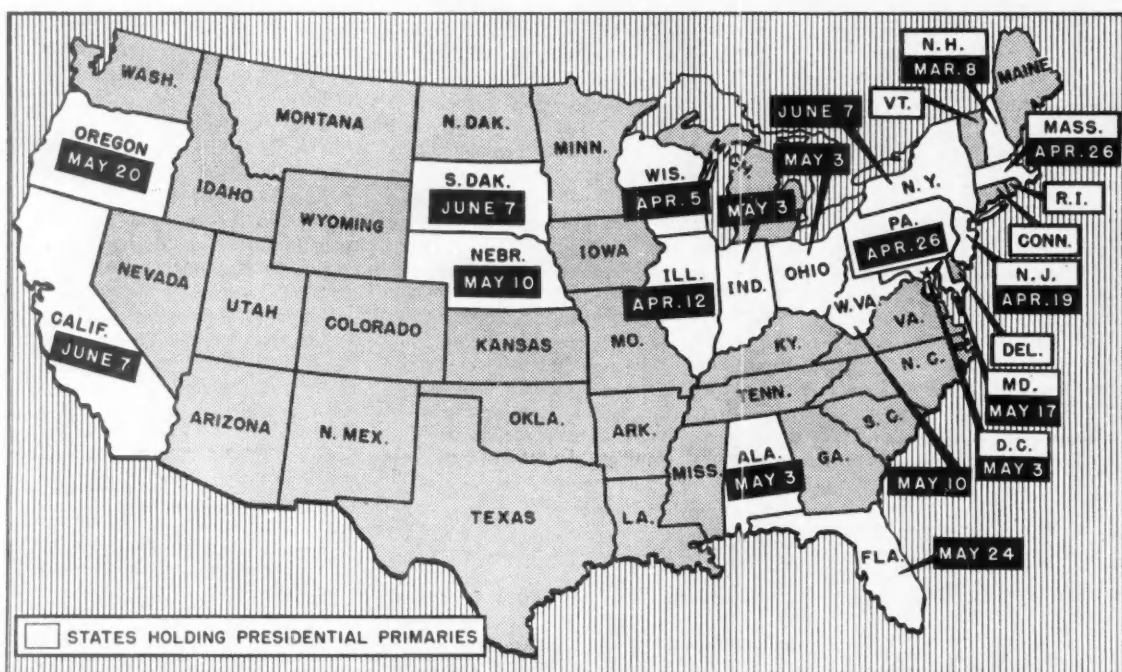
"The present system, with its dramatic national conventions, stimulates much interest in politics. Even if conventions were continued under a nation-wide primary system, the primaries themselves would in many cases clearly indicate the winning contenders. The conventions would then be anti-climactic and would attract little attention.

"It is best not to alter an arrangement which, in general, has served the country well."

These are among the views expressed in disputes over the merits of Presidential primaries.

In conclusion: Americans should study the matter carefully and try to develop the most effective possible means of choosing Presidential candidates. Meanwhile, under *any* setup, the citizen can make his influence felt if he will take time to learn the necessary steps in his particular party and locality.

—By TOM MYER



IN PRIMARIES, 17 states and District of Columbia will vote to elect delegates to national party conventions, or to show preferences for Presidential candidates, or for both purposes. In Alabama, only the Democratic Party will hold primary. Dates shown are those on which elections will be held—with New Hampshire as first to vote on March 8.

their national convention delegates. The men and women who attend these meetings are usually named by party members at smaller gatherings—or at party elections—all over the state.

In many places, it is customary for some of the national delegates to be selected by *district*, rather than *state*, conventions. Such meetings are held within the districts from which members of the U. S. House of Representatives are elected.

(2) *Party committees.* Throughout our country, the Republicans and Democrats maintain permanent state committees which handle countless items of party business. In certain cases, these committees select people to attend the national conventions.

(3) *Presidential primaries.* These elections are held *within* the parties, and they are of many different kinds. In some states, the voters' only task is to choose national convention delegates. In others, they can also name the man they favor as the party's Presidential candidate. In still others, they name their favorite candidate but *do not* elect convention delegates.

Systems overlap. Certain states use more than one method of choosing official representatives for the national conventions. In Illinois, for example,

dential candidates. Each voter can cast his ballot for those who favor the same candidate as he does.

As if these variations didn't make the situation complicated enough, still more confusion is added by the fact that would-be Presidential candidates "pick and choose" the primaries in which they run. This year, Democratic Senators John Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey both plan to enter a number of primaries—though not the same ones in all cases. Other likely Democratic candidates—Adlai Stevenson and Senators Lyndon Johnson and Stuart Symington—may stay out of the primary contests entirely.

The nation's first Presidential primary this year will be in New Hampshire on March 8. Senator Kennedy is making a bid for pledged delegates in that state, and he is not opposed there by any of the other top Democratic contenders. The first direct contest between Senators Kennedy and Humphrey will occur on April 5 in Wisconsin, where both men are seeking delegates.

As attention focuses on Presidential primaries in these and other states, 2 points of controversy arise:

(1) How significant are such contests as they now operate?

that only about a third of our states have Presidential primaries, and that not all of these let the voters bind delegates to any particular candidate. He doesn't think a national convention should necessarily be influenced by decisions of voters in a comparatively small number of states.

Both sides can find examples in recent history to support their arguments as to the effectiveness of primaries. Republican contenders Thomas Dewey and Harold Stassen both concentrated heavily on the 1948 Presidential primary in Oregon. When Stassen lost, most political experts assumed that he had been "eliminated" as a Presidential possibility, and later events supported their conviction. Dewey's victory in Oregon was credited with helping him become the GOP standard-bearer.

In the 1952 Democratic race—on the other hand—Estes Kefauver, who had made a good showing in numerous primaries, lost the nomination to Adlai Stevenson, who had entered *none* of them.

• **Changes proposed.** Many people advocate a uniform nation-wide system of Presidential primaries. They say:

"Today's method of nominating

Readers Say—

I think that aid we give to help President Nasser raise living standards in the United Arab Republic would strengthen it against communism. Denied the assistance it needs, Egypt might fall to the Reds. There would then be danger of a new world conflict, which could be set off by communist efforts to take over all the Middle East.

PAT HALSTEAD,
Oak Hill, West Virginia

The United States is doing a good job in helping the Japanese to rebuild their nation. In our class on government, the question arose as to whether or not foreign nations—including Japan—appreciate the aid they receive.

I believe that our foreign policies (aid and defense) will increase our friendships abroad as time goes on. We shall maintain added strength through alliances with nations we have helped to recover from the ravages of war. Our policies also will help to spread democracy throughout the world.

DIANE CALE

DIANE CALE,
Oak Hill, West Virginia

Since the end of World War II, the United States has poured billions of dollars into West Germany to aid in rebuilding that country. As a result, West Germany has become a rich and industrially productive land.

How are the people there showing their gratitude? It seems that some (are they a large majority?) are doing so by using paint to deface synagogues (Jewish temples). The hate-craze of prewar Nazism is beginning to spread again.

What is being done to stop these disgraces? The answer seems to be: "Nothing." The recent violent acts stem from old hates and prejudices, which older folk are teaching to German youths.

The question is: Are we in other



countries going to tolerate acts of violence? Or are we going to start a campaign to try and stop them?

BARRY DALINSKY,
Washington, D. C.

I agree with what Secretary of State Herter seems to feel about the Berlin problem. If we don't try to work out a compromise with Russia, nothing will be accomplished. If we both refuse to compromise, war will eventually result. It is important that we do nothing to endanger our own security—but we may be able to improve the Berlin crisis if Russia will relinquish a few of her powers, and show a readiness to reach agreements.

MARJORIE SCHMITZ,
Swanton, Ohio



WOMEN in Wyoming Territory are shown at the polls in 1869. They were first to win rights to ballot during suffrage campaigns of the 1800's.

Today and Yesterday

Women, the Vote, and Jobs

SUSAN B. Anthony, great leader of American women's battles for equal rights with men in government, business, and the professions, was born at Adams, Massachusetts, on February 15, 1820—140 years ago.

Miss Anthony was not the first of crusaders who helped to bring about the privileges that women enjoy today in the United States and much of the rest of the world. In many ways, however, she was an outstanding example of the courageous ladies who fought early rounds of a long struggle, in the 1800's and 1900's.

Other Fighters

Among earlier pioneers were Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. They organized a women's rights convention at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848. Their theme was that "we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men *and women* are created equal." This theme was taken from the 1776 Declaration of Independence with the words "and women" added.

Miss Anthony soon joined forces with such pioneers and was their leader for many years. Twice, in Rochester, New York, Miss Anthony undertook to establish voting rights for women by test cases. She relied on Amendments to the Constitution that established citizenship and voting rights for Negroes—without using the word *Negro* or mentioning sex. She hoped that the courts would approve the ballot for women under these Amendments.

Miss Anthony and some other women did manage to cast votes in Rochester. The suffragette leader, however, was arrested. The judge discharged the jury at the end of the trial and fined Miss Anthony \$100. She never was forced to pay the fine.

The next major step was to seek a Constitutional Amendment that would give the vote to women. Miss Anthony is credited with writing this Amendment, the 19th, in 1875. It was adopted 45 years later—in 1920—as she wrote it:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

There had, of course, been progress before the Constitution provided for women's right to vote in all states. The Territory of Wyoming had given

the ballot to women in 1869. In 1890, when the Territory became a State, Wyoming was the first in which women could take part in elections and hold office. Several more states had allowed the ladies to vote by 1914.

Women, largely stay-at-homes who "kept house" a little over 100 years ago, began to move into business and industry in the 1800's. The number taking jobs jumped sharply in the late 1860's. It increased again during World War I, when men were drawn into the fighting forces. The work done by the women during the first global conflict doubtless influenced the men who approved the 1920 women's-vote Amendment.

Today, women do not merely vote. They hold about a third of all the jobs in this country—in government, private industry, and the professions.

The U. S. Congress has 16 women representatives in the House and 1 in the Senate. The lone senator is Margaret Chase Smith of Maine. Nearly 350 women are serving in various state legislatures.

Executive Jobs

In the Department of State, Frances Knight directs the Passport Office. She decides whether or not to issue a passport to a citizen, so that he can travel to other lands. Frances Willis is U. S. Minister to Norway.

Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest is Treasurer of the United States, an important post in the Treasury Department. She directs the government's handling of money, and her signature appears on paper currency.

In state governments, 41 women at present hold high executive posts. Alabama, Connecticut, Kentucky, New Mexico, and South Dakota have women Secretaries of State. Alabama, Arizona, Kentucky, South Dakota, and Wyoming have women auditors.

In other parts of the world, nearly 70 countries besides the United States permit women to vote and to hold office. In several lands, women may vote if they meet certain restrictions.

Women do not have voting rights in 10 countries: Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Liechtenstein, Paraguay, Switzerland (except in the Canton, or state, of Vaud), and in the Mideastern kingdoms of Saudi Arabia and Yemen (where men can't vote either). —*Bu* TOM HAWKINS

KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 5, column 4.

1. The audience was *appalled* (â-pawld') by the candidate's speech.
(a) encouraged (b) greatly shocked
(c) unconvinced (d) angered.
2. The senator was in the *vanguard* (văn'gard) of the group favoring increased foreign aid. (a) opposite camp (b) good graces (c) forefront (d) confidence.
3. The official's *candor* (kăn'der) shocked his superiors. (a) frankness (b) inefficiency (c) resignation (d) absence.
4. The dictator had a *devious* (dē-vi-ŭs) plan for dealing with his opponents. (a) very cruel (b) secret (c) predetermined (d) deceitfully tricky.
5. The White House and its *environs* (ēn-vī'rŭns) are visited by thousands of people every year. (a) gardens (b) lawns (c) surroundings (d) administrative buildings.
6. *Insurgents* (in-sir'jents) are believed to be operating in parts of Cuba. (a) communists (b) rebels (c) foreign intelligence agents (d) dishonest officials.
7. The football player displayed considerable *malice* (măl'is) upon hearing of his dismissal from the team. (a) sportsmanship (b) surprise (c) ill will (d) disappointment.

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell a geographic area.

1. Capital of Indonesia.
2. That land's President.
3. Most Indonesians belong to the _____ faith.
4. Early leader (last name) of women's fight to gain voting rights.
5. _____ is an important Indonesian food crop.
6. Indonesia's capital is on this island.
7. Capital of Montana.
8. One political party will nominate its Presidential candidate here.
9. Asian land, neighbor to Indonesia.

[illegible]**Last Week**

HORIZONTAL: Adenauer. VERTICAL:
1. Bismarck; 2. Madison; 3. Weimar;
4. Brandt; 5. fiscal; 6. Burma; 7.
Grotewohl; 8. Franks.

The Story of the Week

France Still Faces Tense Algerian Problem

Now that the threat of serious trouble in France over the Algerian question appears to have receded, French President Charles de Gaulle is expected to go ahead with his plan for permitting the North African land to choose its future course. It was opposition to Mr. de Gaulle's plans for Algeria by French settlers there that almost led to civil war in the North African territory and France herself a short time ago.

After many tense days when it looked as though regular French army units would side with the President's opponents in Algeria, the Paris government succeeded in restoring order in the North African land. However, opposition to Mr. de Gaulle's Algerian policy is still strong among French settlers in the troubled territory and there may be new outbreaks of violence at any time.

We shall discuss the Algerian problem in a major article next week.

Should We Have "Point Four Youth Corps"?

If Democratic Representative Henry Reuss of Wisconsin has his way, Uncle Sam will send a number of young men to underdeveloped lands instead of to military training camps under the draft. The Wisconsin lawmaker suggests that we establish a special "Point Four Youth Corps" to work in foreign rice paddies, wheat fields, and other places where scientific knowledge is badly needed. ("Point Four" is the name widely used to describe our programs for helping underdeveloped lands.)

In brief, the congressman's plan would work like this: Let us suppose that a young man is exempt from the military draft while completing his agricultural course in college. Upon getting his degree, he is subject to call for duty in the armed forces. But instead of putting on a uniform, he serves in India to teach farming methods there. He is paid the same amount and serves for a similar period of time as do draftees in the armed forces.

Representative Reuss feels his pro-



THE COMET, Ford's newest entry in the compact-car field, will be sold by Mercury dealers. It is a little longer than the Falcon, which Ford recently put on the market, but still is 2 to 3 feet shorter than standard cars. Comets are offered in 2-door and 4-door sedans and station wagons.

posed program can be conducted at little or no extra cost to Uncle Sam, by working through government and private groups that now supervise our overseas aid plans. Opponents argue that the proposal would provide a haven for "draft-dodgers" who don't want to serve in the defense forces.

What do you think of the plan? Write and give us your opinion for or against it.

Congress May Tighten Campaign Spending Laws

For the past 7 years, Capitol Hill has debated changes in laws governing election campaign spending. Now chances appear bright that such changes will be made this year. The Senate has already approved a measure, widely called the "clean elections" bill, and the House is expected to act on it shortly.

The Senate-approved measure provides for regulations on campaign spending in primary as well as regular elections. Primaries are not included in the existing law on this matter. The Senate bill would also:

1. Require state and local political committees to report on campaign expenditures of more than \$2,500—such reports are not now required.

2. Place a \$10,000 limit on the money any single individual can contribute for political purposes in a

year's time. At present, a citizen can contribute only \$5,000 to a single campaign committee, but he can give that amount to as many committees within a particular party as he wishes.

3. Put a spending ceiling on Presidential campaigns, amounting to \$12,500,000 for regular elections, and \$6,250,000 for primaries per candidate.

4. Require much more detailed financial statements than at present to be filed with courts or congressional officials by candidates for public office.

The chief purposes of these and other provisions in the Senate bill are to (1) reduce the influence of a few wealthy contributors over candidates for public office; and (2) put the publicity spotlight on campaign spending to help prevent abuses.

Gigantic Aswan Dam Dwarfs the Pyramids

Not since the construction of pyramids thousands of years ago has Egypt undertaken to build such a giant structure as the Aswan High Dam. But unlike the pyramids, which were monuments to the dead, the dam is expected to provide new hope and well-being for millions of living Egyptians.

The massive rock-filled structure was begun earlier this year. It is expected to take between 10 and 15 years to complete, at an estimated cost of 1.3 billion dollars. The structure will cut across the Nile River at Aswan, which is situated in southern Egypt near the Sudanese border.

The United Arab Republic (which is made up of Egypt and Syria) hopes the Aswan Dam will tame the turbulent Nile to prevent floods during heavy rains, and provide badly needed water for irrigation in the dry seasons. The project will also turn out great quantities of electric power for the UAR—at least 5 times the amount the entire country now produces.

The Aswan High Dam is so huge that it dwarfs the ancient pyramids. It will be the largest rock-filled dam in the world, and will hold back a reservoir over 225 miles long—extending far into Sudan. When completed, the structure will be close to 3 miles long and 436 feet high.

The UAR has obtained some money—about \$92,000,000—from Moscow, and a promise of additional funds from the Soviets. The World Bank may also provide money for the project.

More Visitors from Overseas This Year?

Uncle Sam is putting out the welcome mat for foreign visitors. President Eisenhower has declared 1960 as "Visit the United States of America Year." During the next 12 months the American tourist industry will do all it can to attract additional visitors from overseas.

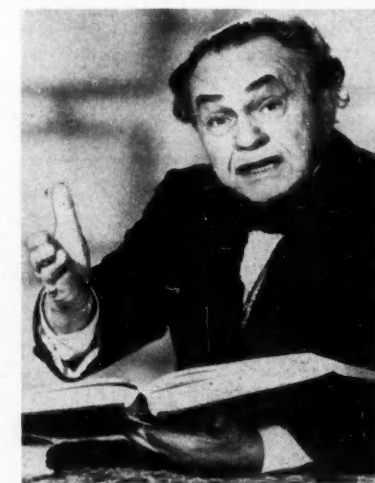
Since World War II, more and more Americans have traveled abroad. But the number of foreigners coming here has increased only slightly during that time. One reason for the lag in overseas tourists has been the restrictions a number of countries have had on the amount of money their citizens were permitted to take with them on a trip to America.

Prospects for more foreign visitors here are much better now. Several nations have eased controls on money that tourists can spend in the United States. Also, the new jet planes have cut travel time from Europe to our country by almost one-half. Because of these and other developments, nearly 6,000,000 citizens of other lands are expected to visit America in 1960.

Three Outstanding TV Programs Coming Soon

Among leading TV programs to be shown on NBC within the next week are the following:

"Meet Mr. Lincoln," one of last year's award-winning TV shows, will be repeated February 11 at 9:00 p.m.,



EDWARD G. ROBINSON will star in "The Devil and Daniel Webster" on NBC-TV Sunday evening, February 14. Actor Robinson plays Webster.

EST. The program will bring the 16th President's era to life through photographs, prints, posters, and drawings of his time. Some of Mr. Lincoln's speeches and conversations, as well as music that he and his contemporaries knew, will also be presented on the show.

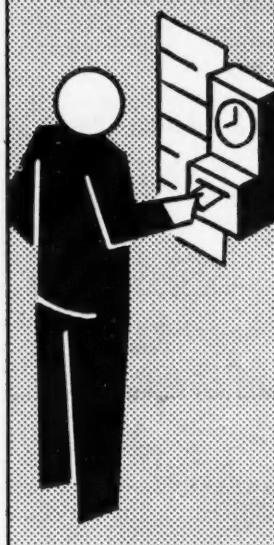
"The Missile Race: Time for Decision," which is one of the "World Wide 60" series, will be shown February 13 at 9:30 p.m., EST. The picture report will weigh our achievements and shortcomings in the missile race with Moscow. It will investigate charges that we are lagging behind the Soviets in this vitally important defense field.

"The Devil and Daniel Webster,"



HOCKEY PLAYERS in increasing numbers are using plastic masks to prevent facial injuries, which often are serious. Shown here are members of the Northeastern University team at a recent workout in Boston.

A COMPARISON OF EARNING POWER



PRODUCT	IN RUSSIA	IN U. S.
AUTOMOBILE	49 weeks	28½ wks.
BEEF (pound)	1 hr. 46 min.	29 min.
BREAD (pound)	10 min.	5 min.
COFFEE (pound)	1 hr. 30 min.	27 min.
MILK (quart)	34 min.	7 min.
RADIO, table	7 days	10 hrs. 9 min.
SHIRT, man's dress	3 days 4 hrs.	1 hr. 54 min.
SHOES, man's leather	3 days 5 hrs.	6 hrs. 40 min.
SUIT, man's dress	21 days	22 hrs. 9 min.
TELEVISION SET	88 days	92 hrs. 53 min.

DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

TIME tells a tale. A Russian must work much longer than an American to earn money for most purchases, even foods.

will be shown February 14, at 8:00 p.m., EST. David Wayne will play the part of Mr. Scratch—another name for the Devil—and Edward G. Robinson will act as Daniel Webster in the TV version of the classic story.

In Their 50th Year—America's Boy Scouts

Boy Scouts throughout the nation will celebrate their organization's 50th birthday this week. It was on February 8, 1910, that Scouting became a nation-wide movement in the United States. Members of this organization across the country will have special programs to honor this milestone in Scouting history.

Altogether, there are more than 5,000,000 Cubs, Scouts, Explorers, and adult leaders in the nation today. Since the organization's founding, some 33,000,000 Americans have been active in Scouting.

News Highlights from Around the Globe

Cameroun is likely to become the 33rd member of the United Nations this year. The African land, which gained its independence from France at the start of 1960, was approved for UN membership by the Security Council a short time ago. Final action on Cameroun's bid for entering the world body must be taken by the General Assembly when it meets in New York next fall.

Kenya, another African land, is demanding immediate freedom from Britain. But London feels it will take a while longer for the people of Kenya, few of whom can read or write, to be ready for self-government. It is hoped that the 2 sides can agree upon a time schedule for independence without going through a period of tension and strife.

Democratic Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas, who is frequently mentioned as a possible Presidential candidate for his party in 1960, has filed for re-election to the Senate this fall. Some political leaders believe the senator's action means he doesn't intend to seek the Presidency this year. Others disagree, saying the Texas

lawmaker's move has no bearing on plans he may have concerning the White House race.

Sukarno Prepares for Khrushchev's Visit

No one can foretell just how Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's visit to Indonesia will affect the policies of the island nation's chief, President Sukarno (see page 1 article). The Indonesian leader has at times favored communist programs at home and abroad, though he denies any intention of setting up a Red government in his own country. Hence, he may agree to closer ties with Moscow if such a proposal is made by Premier Khrushchev.

President Sukarno is both loved and hated by his own people. Many Indonesians regard him as the father of their country. They honor him for the part he played in gaining their independence from Dutch rule. Others

severely criticize him for suppressing groups that oppose his policies at home.

Born 57 years ago on the Indonesian island of Java, Sukarno, according to Javanese custom, was given only a single name. As a youth, he hoped to become an architect, and studied civil engineering. But he soon became more interested in movements to free his homeland from Dutch rule. He was jailed several times for his anti-Dutch activities.

In 1949 his dream of a free Indonesia was realized when the Dutch agreed to grant independence to the Pacific land. Mr. Sukarno has led the new nation most of the time since.

Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

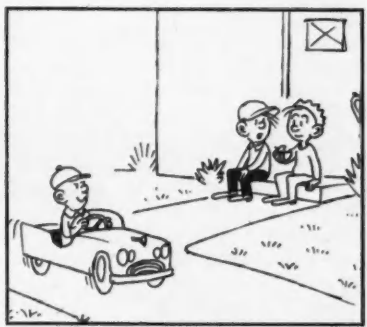
Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) air, rail, and highway transportation; (2) Algeria.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A woman was boasting about her wealth. "I clean my diamonds with ammonia, my rubies with wine, my emeralds with brandy, and my sapphires with fresh milk."

"I don't clean mine," said the fed-up woman next to her. "When mine get dirty, I just throw them away."

"This car is so classy," bragged the salesman, "that the motor doesn't purr—it sneers."



"He's spoiled rotten—lucky kid."

Freshman: "I don't know."
Sophomore: "I'm not prepared."

Junior: "I don't remember."
Senior: "I don't believe I can add anything to what has already been said."

For a change, let's blame the Indians for the condition this country is in. They should have been much more careful about the class of aliens they admitted.

"My girl friend," said Sam, "talks to herself."

"So does mine," confided Bill, "but she doesn't know it—she thinks I listen!"

Department head to clerk: "I wouldn't wake you, Jones, if it weren't important. You're fired!"

The bus was crowded when the young lady got on, and a soldier attempted to rise. She pushed him back gently, and he tried to rise once more.

"No, no, thank you," she murmured, pushing him back again.

"Please let me get up, lady," said the soldier. "I'm two blocks past my destination now."

Don't expect too much of others. Remember they are not much better than you are.

News Quiz

Election Contests

1. What are the 2 major steps in the selection of a President?
2. In what month are the Democrats and the Republicans to hold their national conventions?
3. Name 3 methods used in selecting national convention delegates.
4. What are 2 different purposes of Presidential primaries? Do all the primaries involve both?
5. In about what portion of our states do Presidential primaries of one kind or another occur: $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$?
6. Give arguments for and against the idea that these contests—as now conducted—are of great political significance.
7. Set forth arguments for and against the establishment of a uniform nationwide Presidential primary system.

Discussion

1. If you were a prospective Presidential candidate this year, would you be inclined to enter a number of primary races? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Do you feel that the Presidential primary system should be made uniform and should be extended to all states and territorial possessions? Why or why not?

Indonesia Today

1. Describe the nation as to geography, people, and resources.
2. How do the people make a living?
3. In what respects is Indonesia going through a critical period?
4. What are the underlying reasons for these troubles?
5. Describe President Sukarno's system of "guided democracy."
6. Why are relations bitter today between Red China and Indonesia?
7. To what extent would communist control of Indonesia create a serious situation in southeastern Asia?
8. How has the United States been helping that country?

Discussion

1. Do you approve of U. S. policy regarding Indonesia? Why, or why not?
2. Do you feel that Sukarno's "guided democracy" is justified on the grounds that, as a new nation, Indonesia needs strong leadership? Or do you believe the people should have more say in how their country is run? Explain.

Miscellaneous

1. Why are we likely to get more foreign visitors this year than in the past?
2. In what ways will the Aswan High Dam benefit the United Arab Republic?
3. Which new African land is likely to become the United Nations' 83rd member? When?
4. What changes in campaign spending laws are now under consideration in Congress?
5. Briefly describe Representative Reuss' "Point Four Youth Corps" plan. Are you for or against the idea? Explain.

Answers to Know That Word

1. (b) greatly shocked; 2. (c) forefront; 3. (a) frankness; 4. (d) deceitfully tricky; 5. (c) surroundings; 6. (b) rebels; 7. (c) ill will.

References

- "Candidates '60: A Special Section," *Newsweek*, January 11.
- "A Gamble on 'Guided Democracy,'" by Haldore Hanson, *The Reporter*, July 23.
- "Asia: The Sojourners" (the Chinese in Indonesia and other lands), *Time*, December 21.

Troubled Nation

(Continued from page 1)

sweet potatoes, cassava (tapioca), and soybeans are raised in the fertile, volcanic soil. Plantation crops include sugar, coffee, tobacco, and rubber. This nation is the world's largest producer of natural rubber.

Industry is not well developed. Most industrial plants process raw materials such as sugar cane, rubber, and petroleum. Among the goods manufactured in small amounts are cloth, paper, bicycle tires, soap, light bulbs, and radios.

Though not yet well developed, mineral resources are abundant. Petroleum supplies are considered the largest in eastern Asia. Indonesia ranks second to Malaya in tin production. Other minerals include bauxite (aluminum ore), coal, iron, copper, and manganese. The islands' dense forests include such valuable woods as ebony, sandalwood, and teak.

Despite a wealth of resources in their country, most Indonesians are poor. Yet misery is not widespread. The fertile soil produces enough food for most families to get along. In the tropical climate, elaborate housing and heavy clothing are unnecessary.

Time of crisis. Indonesia is going through a critical period. The past year was, in many ways, the worst since the islands gained independence from the Dutch in 1949.

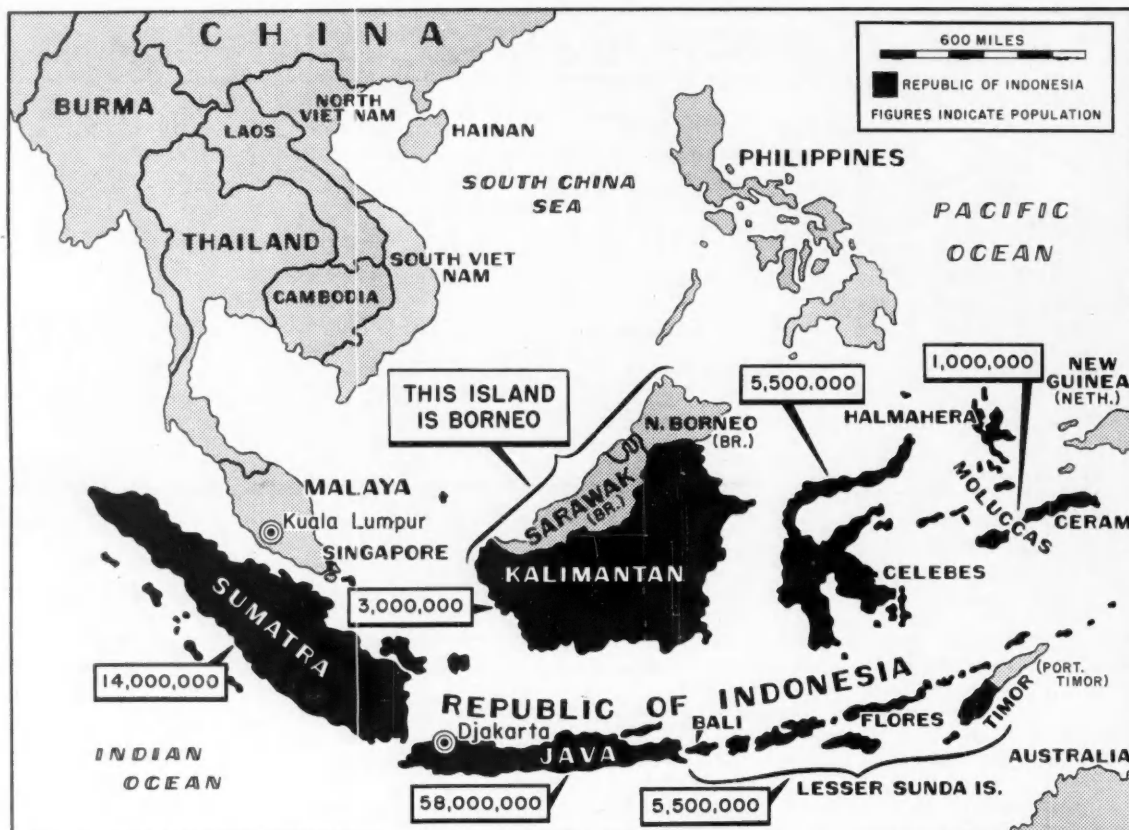
Prices are mounting rapidly today. There are shortages of goods in the shops. The country is so hard up financially that it cannot purchase many of the products that it needs to secure from abroad.

The housing shortage is serious. In Bandung, a crowded city of small homes, a survey recently showed that an average of 16 persons lived in each house. In many regions, schools and hospitals are completely lacking.

On the political front, conditions are troubled, too. Many democratic privileges have been withdrawn from the people, and the country is practically under one-man rule. Three-fourths of the Indonesian Army is occupied in keeping order in rebellious areas.

Young nation. One reason behind this situation is the newness of the nation. For more than 350 years, these islands were controlled by the Netherlands, and were called the Dutch East Indies. Only after World War II did they achieve independence.

Under the Dutch, few natives were trained for responsible jobs. Today,



WITH 3,000 ISLANDS, Indonesia has an area of 580,000 square miles—about that of U. S. territory situated east of the Mississippi River. Some 87,000,000 people live in the island chain, which lies southeast of the Asian mainland.

Indonesia is trying to compress within a few years the long period of development that, in the western countries, has gone on for centuries. But the nation is finding that neither leaders nor skilled technicians can be produced overnight.

The problem was aggravated in 1957 by the expulsion of thousands of Dutch factory and plantation managers and technicians who had stayed in their jobs after Indonesia became independent. The action climaxed a bitter dispute between the Indonesian and Dutch governments over the ownership of western New Guinea. Since the Indonesians were not able to replace the Dutch in all these enterprises, the economic system has suffered badly.

Sprawling country. Another difficulty has been presented by the sprawling nature of the nation. The central government has been unable to impose its authority throughout the far-flung island chain.

In Sumatra, Celebes, and the Moluccas, various groups have revolted. Though no rebel group has seriously challenged the central government

over a wide area, it has been an expensive, time-consuming operation to keep the rebels in check.

Last year, more than 13,000 Indonesians were killed in the various rebellions. Since a strong army is necessary for maintaining order, the government has to spend almost half its income on the armed forces—in a country where schools and hospitals are woefully needed.

Various reasons exist for the rebellions. Sumatran rebels complain that their island has been slighted by the central government. Some rebel groups feel that Moslem religious ideas should receive greater stress.

Political ills. After Indonesia became independent, a government modeled along the lines of western democracies was set up, but it was not effective.

One difficulty lay in the excessive number of political parties. Some 28 were formed, but none had the majority of the people behind it. Several groups had to band together to run the government. They often disagreed on specific problems. When they did, these matters were allowed to drift.

Meanwhile, the communists took advantage of the muddled situation to become one of the country's strongest political parties. After a trip to Red China in 1957, President Sukarno seemed to veer toward the path of communism, though he claimed he was following a neutral course in world affairs.

For a time, U. S. officials feared the communists would get the upper hand in Indonesia. During the past year, however, the Reds have met with several rebuffs. The army under anti-communist leadership has gained considerable political influence. Sukarno himself now seems to be more aware of the Red threat than he once appeared to be.

"Guided democracy." The biggest political development of the past year is Sukarno's adoption of a system which he calls "guided democracy."

Last summer he dissolved the lawmaking group, and put an earlier constitution into effect. The latter step gave him the right to appoint and discharge cabinet ministers at will, and to rule with almost no checks on his powers.

Last month, the Indonesian President took the authority to ban or dissolve political parties that were "opposed to the aims and principles of the state." He also announced the formation of a Provisional Assembly to help him govern the country. It includes 270 members of the lawmaking group which he dissolved last summer, and 249 other representatives chosen by Mr. Sukarno from a list of nominees.

While the Indonesian leader is still highly popular with the masses of the islands' people, he is coming under some criticism for his latest actions. Certain Indonesian leaders claim he has taken almost all power into his own hands. They say he is now, in effect, a dictator.

Sukarno and his followers reply that a number of the political parties have failed to do their duty and have become rich on graft. The Indonesian President says that a firm hand is necessary to meet the critical situation facing the nation.

Chinese aliens. For many years, retail stores in rural regions of Indonesia have been largely in the hands of Chinese residents of the islands. Some have Indonesian citizenship, but many regard themselves as citizens of their homeland, which is now under communist control.

Since January 1, aliens have been forbidden to engage in retail trade in rural areas. The government decree has meant that many Chinese have had to sell their businesses. The step is part of Sukarno's program to give Indonesians greater control over their country's economy.

Red China has protested sharply, contending that this action constitutes "unjustified discrimination and persecution" against Chinese tradesmen. Certain of Red China's diplomatic of-



THREE LIONS

STREET VENDOR selling fruit to woman customer on Indonesian island of Java

ficials in Indonesia have urged the Chinese aliens to defy the decree. As a result, there are bitter feelings between the governments of communist China and Indonesia.

Officials in Djakarta say that the Chinese aliens could have long ago secured Indonesian citizenship if they had wished to do so. It is not right—these Indonesians claim—for those who refuse to give their allegiance to a nation to exert a large degree of control over its economic life. The recent step, it is contended, is a continuation of the policy that was followed when the Dutch were expelled from Indonesia and their businesses were taken over by natives.

The outside world is wondering if Premier Khrushchev will intercede in the bitter dispute. Red China is, of course, an ally of the Soviet Union.

Soviet aid. Premier Khrushchev may also offer further Russian aid to the Indonesians. Over the past 5 years, the Soviet Union and its satellites have been helping the island nation. Communist assistance is believed to have totaled about \$400,000,000. More than half of this sum has gone to supply planes and guns for Indonesia's armed forces.

Russia has also stepped up its trade with Indonesia, but this program has not been notably successful. Indonesian officials have complained about the high prices of certain Soviet goods, and on occasions have criticized the quality of the Russian articles.

U. S. relations. During the years that Sukarno was on extremely friendly terms with communist China, U. S. officials feared that Indonesia might slide into the Red sphere. For a time, our relations with the island nation were cool.

Our leaders knew that communist control of Indonesia would put tremendous pressure on the rest of southeastern Asia. Singapore, Malaya, Burma, and even India might then turn communist. Australia and the



THIS TEEN-AGE BOY lives on the Indonesian island of Sumatra

Philippines would be imperiled. Moreover, possession of the oil, rubber, tin, and other raw materials of Indonesia would vastly strengthen the Red bloc of nations.

But, in the past years, U. S. relations with Indonesia have greatly improved, as communist influence in that country has diminished. We have even started to give the island nation military aid so that it can maintain order inside its borders. We had formerly refused to grant arms assistance for fear that the country would turn communist.

We are also continuing economic aid, which, since Indonesia became independent, has totaled about \$400,000,000. Because illiteracy is such a pressing problem in the island nation, much of our assistance has been aimed at improving schools and training teachers. Indonesian officials now say that

60% of their countrymen can read and write as compared to less than 10% in 1949.

We have also helped to train technicians in industry, agriculture, public health, and government. We have played a major part in setting up a medical school which graduated 100 doctors last year. The value of this contribution can be measured by the fact that the entire country now has only 1,200 doctors, or approximately 1 for every 72,000 citizens.

U. S. leaders do not expect that Indonesia will actually join the free-world alliance, but they do believe that it is in our best interests that she succeed in keeping on a neutral path. Our aid is intended to help her do so. A stable, non-communist Indonesia in the critical region of southeastern Asia is an asset to the free world.

—By HOWARD SWEET



BICYCLES are an important means of transport in Djakarta, capital of Indonesia, and elsewhere in the Asian land

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers the issues of the AMERICAN OBSERVER dated January 11, 18, 25, and February 1.

Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. A crash program involving sharp increases in federal spending to speed up cancer research is advocated by (a) Dr. John R. Heller, Director of the National Cancer Institute; (b) Health, Education, and Welfare Secretary Arthur Flemming; (c) Oregon's Senator Richard Neuberger; (d) the Bureau of the Budget.

2. In most of the newly independent nations of Africa, there is a strong drift toward (a) communism; (b) increased illiteracy; (c) lower living standards; (d) one-man rule.

3. The most important economic measure adopted by the Nasser government is (a) the opening of new coal and iron mines near Cairo; (b) the cultivation of 10,000,000 acres of former desert land; (c) the establishment of profitable trade relations with Israel; (d) the redistribution of large estates to thousands of Egyptian farmers.

4. The recent wave of anti-Jewish incidents in West Germany (a) indicates that the West German government hopes to revive the way of life approved by Adolf Hitler; (b) is part of a big worldwide movement; (c) appears to be the thoughtless action of some young Germans who do not understand the true horrors of Nazism; (d) has no significance whatever and should be completely ignored.

5. President Eisenhower is known to feel that his job (a) should not involve executive decisions; (b) should be entirely separated from the tasks of political party leadership; (c) includes too many burdensome details; (d) demands no more work than he can easily handle.

6. Israeli leaders are trying to (a) put their country on a self-supporting basis; (b) find enough manpower to operate the nation's farms and factories; (c) sell larger quantities of oil to Russia; (d) increase the yield of farm lands along the Nile River.

7. President Eisenhower expects that his budget proposals for the year beginning next July 1 will result in (a) government expenditures exactly balanced by income; (b) government income exceeding government expenses by about 4 billion dollars; (c) government expenses exceeding income by 6 billion dollars; (d) a great increase in the national debt.

8. The new nations of Africa would like us to (a) assist them in programs to raise living standards and promote education; (b) use our armed forces to prevent any more revolutions there; (c) supervise the governing of African lands for the next few years; (d) provide them with supplies of arms and ammunition.

9. Since World War II, West Germany has (a) made a start toward economic recovery; (b) made very rapid economic recovery; (c) progressed, but not so rapidly as East Germany; (d) made no economic headway.

10. The American Cancer Society says that (a) air pollution is the chief cause of lung cancer; (b) recent experiments definitely establish the fact that most lung cancer deaths are caused by cigarette smoking; (c) doctors and scientists should not condemn the smoking of cigarettes; (d) many scientists believe cigarette smoking is the chief cause for the rise in lung cancer deaths.

11. Africa is best known now for its (a) wealth of natural resources; (b) good climate; (c) skilled working population; (d) extremely democratic governments.

12. In attempting to improve living conditions in the United Arab Republic, President Nasser has (a) sought aid and increased trade in both communist and free nations; (b) depended mainly on UN assistance; (c) sought aid only from communist countries; (d) depended entirely on Egyptian finances.

(Concluded on page 8)

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

13. The largest amount of money in President Eisenhower's proposed budget would be spent for (a) aid to farmers and schools; (b) national defense; (c) benefits to veterans; (d) payments on the national debt.

14. Communist programs in East Germany have (a) been accepted enthusiastically by all the people there; (b) been widely imitated in West Germany; (c) caused large numbers of people to leave the country; (d) brought great prosperity to the area.

15. During the period of Nasser's rule in Egypt, the standard of living of most of the people has (a) improved a great deal; (b) declined severely; (c) varied sharply from year to year; (d) improved a little, but is still very low.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the statement.

16. The important force which has helped to create many new nations in Africa is the spirit of _____.

17. In 1948, Israel was established in territory which, until then, had been known as _____.

18. Operation of the _____ Canal brings profits of about \$40,000,000 a year into the Egyptian treasury.

19. The United Arab Republic consists of 2 formerly independent countries: Egypt and _____.

20. The principal U. S. agency dealing with nuclear matters is called the _____.

21. The most serious difficulty in the Middle East is continuing trouble between Arab lands and the nation of _____.

22. Name the independent nation of Africa which has placed severe restrictions on the native non-white population. _____.

23. Egypt's millions of people are almost all crowded into the long, narrow valley of the _____ River.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

- 24. Wilton Persons
- 25. Archbishop Makarios
- 26. William Tubman
- 27. David Ben-Gurion
- 28. Willy Brandt
- A. Assistant to the President
- B. Mayor of West Berlin
- C. Prime Minister of Israel
- D. Postmaster General
- E. President of Liberia
- F. President of Cyprus

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter preceding the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in italics.

29. The new ambassador was *regaled* when he reached the capital city. (a) lavishly entertained; (b) bitterly denounced; (c) ignored; (d) closely questioned.

30. Debate over the question became *acrimonious*. (a) prolonged; (b) personal; (c) bitter and angry; (d) humorous.

31. The committee *disavowed* responsibility for the actions of its chairman. (a) claimed; (b) confessed; (c) passed on; (d) denied.

32. Almost all listeners believed the story was *fabricated*. (a) correctly stated; (b) falsely invented; (c) exaggerated; (d) partly forgotten.

33. Most people thought his motives were *altruistic*. (a) strong; (b) selfish; (c) unselfish; (d) bad.



PROTECTING nation's woodland resources is big task for forest rangers

Career for Tomorrow

Doing Useful Outdoor Work

FORESTS are sometimes called our most valuable natural resource, for we get our homes, furniture, paper, and hundreds of other necessary items from trees. The job of protecting and caring for this great natural wealth is performed by foresters.

If you choose this career, you will spend a good part of your time out-of-doors. You may also work in a laboratory to find ways to stop the destruction of trees by disease and insects.

If you plan to work for a federal or state government agency, chances are that you will reforest cutover or abandoned lands, plant trees to help prevent soil erosion and check floods, set up methods of fire control, and plan for wildlife conservation. Government foresters also see to it that campers do not damage our woodlands, and they sometimes teach private citizens how to care for their own wooded areas.

Foresters who work for private industry usually plan the cutting and planting of trees, make estimates of standing timber, determine the best methods of cutting trees to insure future growth, and supervise logging and milling of wood products. In addition, some persons trained in this field do research work on new industrial uses for wood products.

Qualifications. A leading requirement for success in forestry is a keen love for the out-of-doors. Of course, you should also have physical stamina, self-reliance, and a scientific turn of mind.

Training. While in high school, take a college preparatory course with emphasis on the sciences. Next, you should plan to go to college for a degree in forestry. There, you will study botany, chemistry, geology, and mathematics. In addition, you will take courses in mapping, surveying, and other technical subjects.

If you plan to teach or do specialized research work, you will need to take advanced courses in college beyond the 4-year forestry program.

There are a number of jobs in forestry that don't require an extensive educational background. You may find work planting trees, manning fire towers, and guarding wildlife after you finish high school or during your

summer vacation. Or you may be employed as a logger.

Your salary, of course, will not be as high for these jobs as it will be if you become a professional forester. But such work can give you practical experience, and may help you decide whether or not you want to make forestry your career.

Earnings. As a beginner with a B.A. or B.S. degree, you are likely to start out at about \$4,500. Chief foresters earn \$10,000 or more annually, but relatively few persons achieve that rank.

Facts to weigh. The work is highly interesting and varied, and it combines physical and mental activity. Also, jobs are fairly plentiful and are likely to be so for a good number of years to come.

But foresters must often work alone at places that are some distance from settled communities. The duties are hard at times, and can be dangerous. On the other hand, forestry is a challenging vocation that offers healthful outdoor work to those persons who desire it.

More information. Write to the U. S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., for a list of their publications. The Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Department of the Interior, also prints pamphlets on forestry careers. Its address is Washington 25, D. C. Both the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management have regional offices. If there is one in your area, you may find it listed in your telephone book.

Information on accredited schools can be obtained from the Society of American Foresters, 425 Mills Building, Washington 6, D. C. This group publishes a pamphlet, available for 25 cents, that lists forestry colleges and gives other helpful career information.

—By ANTON BERLE

Pronunciations

Aswan—ās-wōn'

Jacques Massu—zhāk mā-sōō

Maurice Challe—mō-rēs' shāl

Nikita Khrushchev—nyī-kē'tuh krōōsh-chawf

Sukarno—sōō-kār-nō

(A key to markings in this column can be found in any good dictionary.)

Birthdays of Two Famous Americans

By Clay Coss

ABRAMHAM Lincoln, born on February 12, 1809, was a kindly man and possessed a fine sense of humor. According to a neighbor, whose letter was published in *Life* magazine, Mr. Lincoln came back home from one of his political tours and found that his wife had added a second story to their home. They had planned to do this for some time, but the job was carried out while Mr. Lincoln was away.

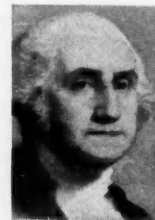
"He walked up and down Eighth Street asking all the neighbors in a loud voice if they could tell him where Lincoln lived. 'I left a house with my wife and children in it,' he said. 'I don't care about the house, but I would like to get back my wife and children.' At last Mrs. Lincoln came to the door and told him to stop that and come on in."

According to the same letter, "Mr. Lincoln was kind to all the children in the neighborhood. They imposed on him. If the boys strung a string across the sidewalk to knock off his stovepipe hat when he was coming from the office, he pretended not to see it and let his hat fall off. Then he took everybody around the corner for a cooky treat."

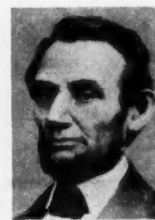
As all students of history know, Lincoln lived in humble surroundings during the first part of his life. But he was determined to acquire a good education, and the results speak for themselves. Not only did he become one of our greatest Presidents, but in the Gettysburg Address he created one of the finest products of American literature.

Lincoln's burning desire to get an education should encourage young people of today to make the most of their educational opportunities—opportunities that far surpass anything Lincoln ever dreamed of.

George Washington, whose birthday we observe on February 22, was the product of a well-situated family in Virginia. At a young age, he moved to Mt. Vernon and settled down to farming—the work he enjoyed most of all.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Lincoln

WE OBSERVE Abraham Lincoln's birthday on February 12 and George Washington's on February 22

Yet, when his countrymen called him, Washington unhesitatingly left his comfortable and pleasant way of life, and for eight long years commanded his country's armies in the War for Independence. Then, once more against his wishes, he spent eight additional years in public life as first President of his nation.

Washington's life should be a constant reminder to all that one of the finest services any of us can perform is to sacrifice some of our own pleasures for the good of our fellow men.

